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Settlement Patterns and Variation in the Western Highlands, Guatemala



Research Year: 2001

Culture: Huista and Acateco Maya

Chronology: Early Classic to Late Post Classic

Location: Region Huista-Acateco (PARHA), Guatemala

Site: Jacaltenango

Table of Contents

[Introduction](#)

[Ah Phase \(A.D. 300 to A.D. 750\)](#)

[Chinax Phase \(A.D. 750 to A.D. 1200\)](#)

[Q'anil Phase \(A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1525\)](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Archaeological Sites Found During the 2001 Season of PARHA](#)

[Chronological Phases Defined by PARHA](#)

[List of Figures](#)

[Sources Cited](#)

Introduction

The Huista-Acateco Archaeological Project (HAAP) was initiated as the study of variation in the archaeological record of the contiguous regions occupied by the Huista and Acateco Maya in the Cuchumatán mountains of the western highlands of Guatemala. The primary research question was: What is the role of archaeological variation and patterning in defining the regions now occupied by two distinct ethnic groups? The regions in question were defined based on the modern cultural differences of the ethnic groups now occupying them; they were defined prior to investigation and "tested" archaeologically. Testing consisted of an archaeological settlement survey carried out for four months during 2001. It consisted of two components: a systematic survey covering the regions around the modern "capitals" (Jacaltenango and San Miguel Acatan) of the regions (see Lovell, 1992) and an opportunistic survey covering the remainder of the two regions, for a total coverage of about 150 square kilometers. The two survey components consisted of four field aspects: locating and visiting archaeological sites, marking of sites using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology, mapping of sites, and surface collection of artifacts. Sites were given names based on local information in either Popti' (Huista region) or Acateco (Acatec region), with the aid of the Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala (ALMG). Analysis of artifacts was conducted in a laboratory in Jacaltenango, where a combined ceramic typology for both regions was constructed. Finally, a chronology for the sites and regions and an analysis of regional variation was developed, which is presented below.

During the four months of the PARHA survey in 2001, 128 archaeological sites were found ([Table 1](#)). These sites were placed into three chronological phases ([Table 2](#)) based on survey results and ceramic analysis.¹ While the chronology begins with the Early Classic Period (Ah Phase), earlier occupation is probably present, as pointed out by Clark *et al.* (2001), but buried underneath later Classic Period structures and sites. The chronology is divided into three phases: the Ah phase (A.D. 300 to A.D. 750) begins in the Early Classic period, but has its primary occupation during the Late Classic period; the Chinax phase (A.D. 750 to A.D. 1200) corresponds to the Terminal Classic period; and the Q'anil phase (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1525), which has two facets, one in the Early Postclassic period (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400) and a second in the Late Postclassic period, or Protohistoric (A.D. 1400 to ca. A.D. 1525). [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#) present the regional placement of the sites in the Huista and Acateco regions, respectively.

Submitted 06/11/2002 by:
Greg Borgstede
borgsted@sas.upenn.edu

¹ For a full summary and discussion of the results of the 2001 season, see Borgstede and Romero (2002).

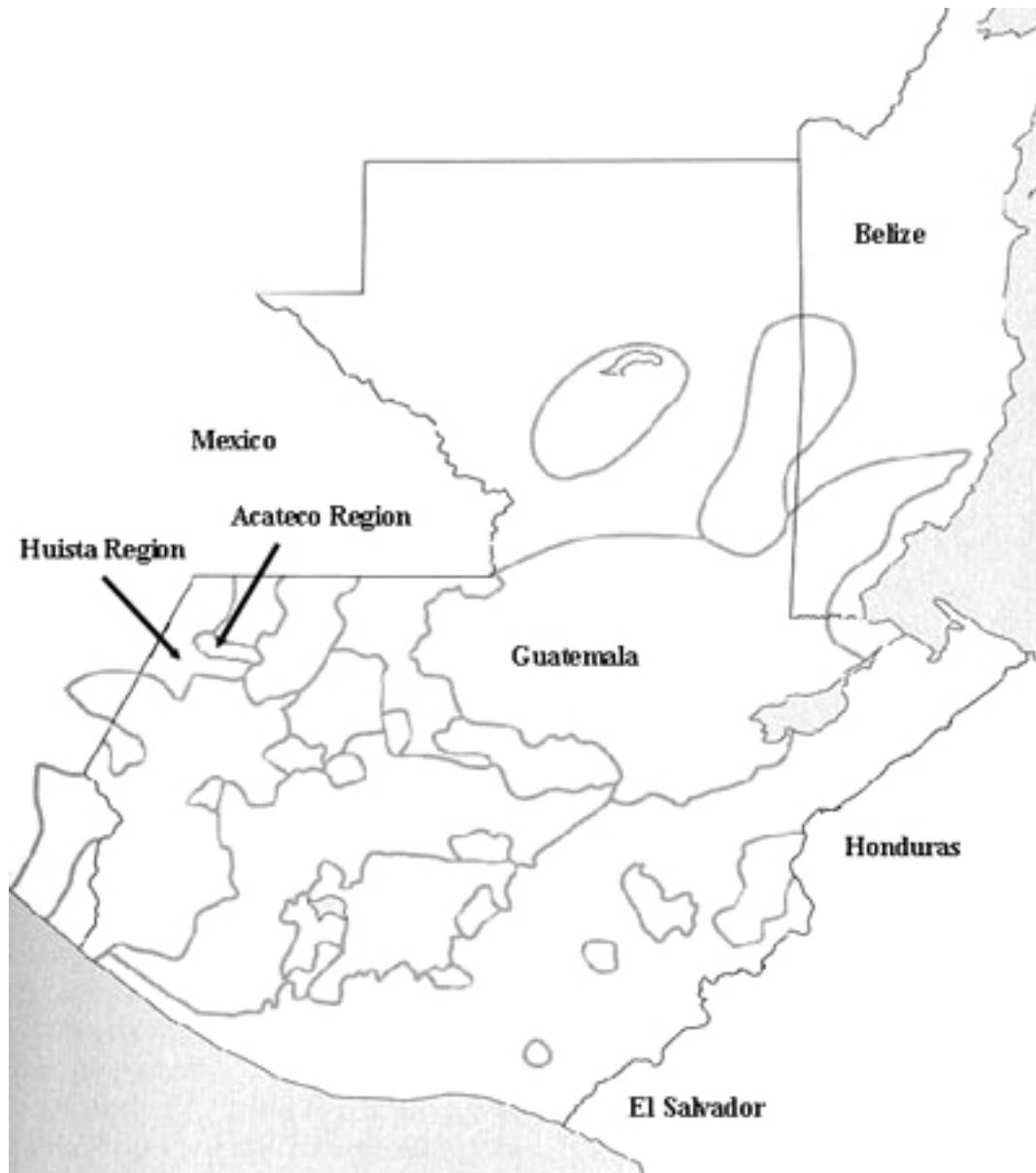


Figure 1. Map of Guatemala showing the Huista and Acateco regions.

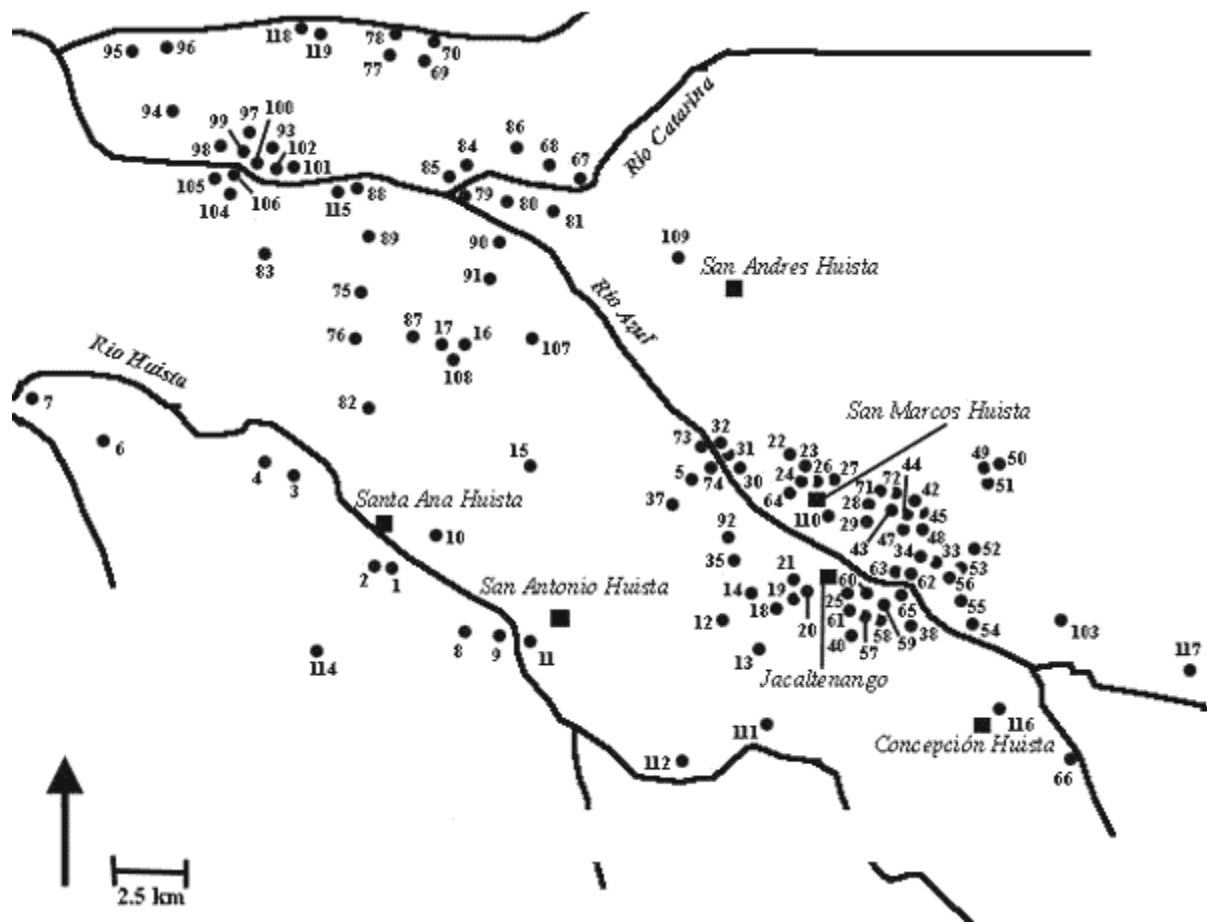


Figure 2. Archaeological sites in the Huista region.

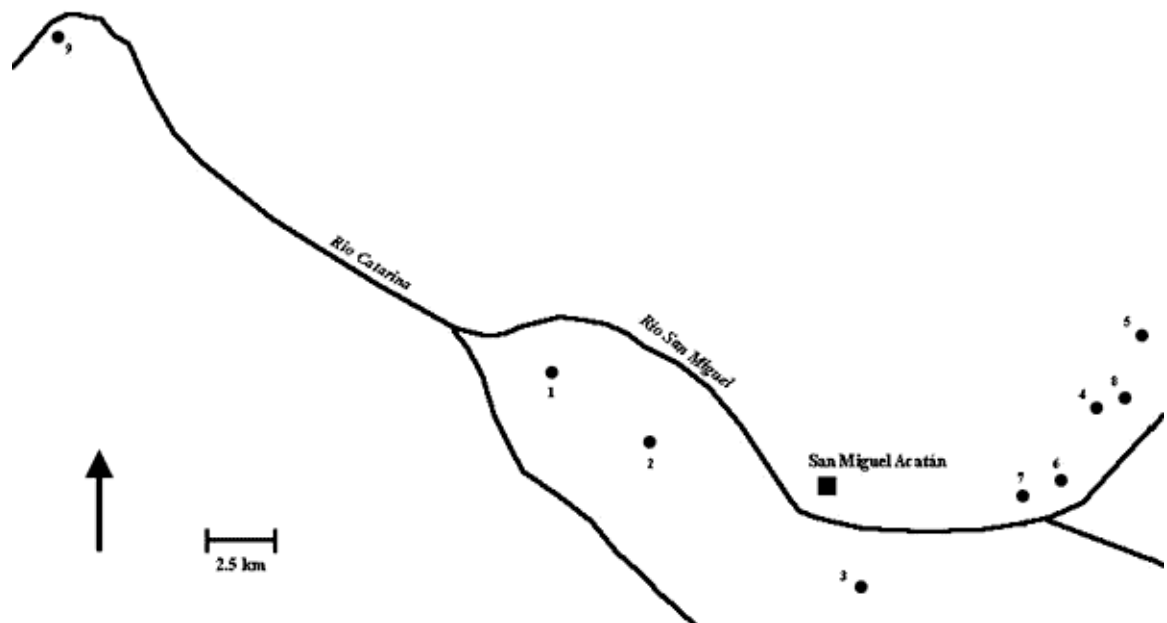


Figure 3. Archaeological sites in the Acateco region.

Ah Phase (A.D. 300 to A.D. 750)

This phase begins in the Early Classic period (about A.D. 300), but has its primary occupation during the Late Classic period (A.D. 600 to 750). Presumably the occupants of the region had Preclassic roots (see Lowe, 1959) evidence of which is probably buried beneath Ah phase constructions. Heaviest occupation, as attested by abundance of archaeological sites and rough population estimates, occurred in tierra caliente (below 1250 masl), within the area of the modern municipios of Jacaltenango and Santa Ana Huista. A number of large sites were well established in tierra caliente by the end of the Ah phase. Settlement was stratified, with first-order sites such as Pelío (H-69, [Figure 4](#)) and Lemnixh (H-76, [Figure 5](#)) dominating a settlement hierarchy of increasingly smaller sites. These first-order sites displayed "typical" Classic period features, such as monumental architecture (pyramids and range structures) arranged in plaza groups; low, open ballcourts; generally closed plaza groups of three to four structures; and occasional plain stelae. Often these centers were located on valley floors, enclosed by low hills on three sides and with a cave nearby. Second-order sites such as Tz'lub'laj I (H-89, [Figure 6](#)) display similar characteristics, and are distinguished by ceremonial architecture. Third-order and fourth-order sites are largely residential, with house-mounds organized in plaza groups of three to four structures.

Occupation in tierra templada (between 1250 and 2000 masl) displays characteristics similar to the sites in tierra caliente. The site of Palewitz (H-110, [Figure 7](#)), for example, is a "typical" first-order Ah phase site, similar to Pelío (H-69). Noticeably, it lacks a ballcourt, which may have been present in ancient times but subsequently destroyed with the expansion of a modern aldea nearby. Destruction of this type is common since many ancient sites are located in or near modern aldeas; and many are being destroyed, such as at La Laguna (H-93), Buenos Aires (H-82), and Palewitz (H-110). There are also a number of smaller sites either aligned with or in competition with larger centers during the period. The site of Wik'uh (H-23, [Figure 8](#)), for example, has a number of subsidiary settlements (H-24, H-22, H-25) spread across a number of hills above the site of Palewitz (H-110). The nature of the relationship between the Wik'uh sites and the first-order center of Palewitz is unclear. Many smaller sites occupied during the Ah phase were probably in competition with nearby larger centers, some growing to equal or surpass their competitors during the subsequent Chinax phase.

Large, primary structures during the Ah phase were constructed of: (1) large piles of uncut stone, probably with some sort of earthen facing, common in the tierra caliente, or (2) rubble or earthen-fill faced with large cut or uncut stone, common in the tierra templada. Some evidence of plaster coverings was found on ceremonial architecture in better-preserved sites. Smaller structures were usually made of medium to small uncut stone laid linearly. Both the monumental and occupational structures probably had perishable superstructures of wattle and daub. The Ah phase (as with the following Chinax phase) was characterized by nucleated settlements; occupation tended to center on the primary plaza group, spread throughout the valley and consisting of enclosed plazas of three to four structures.

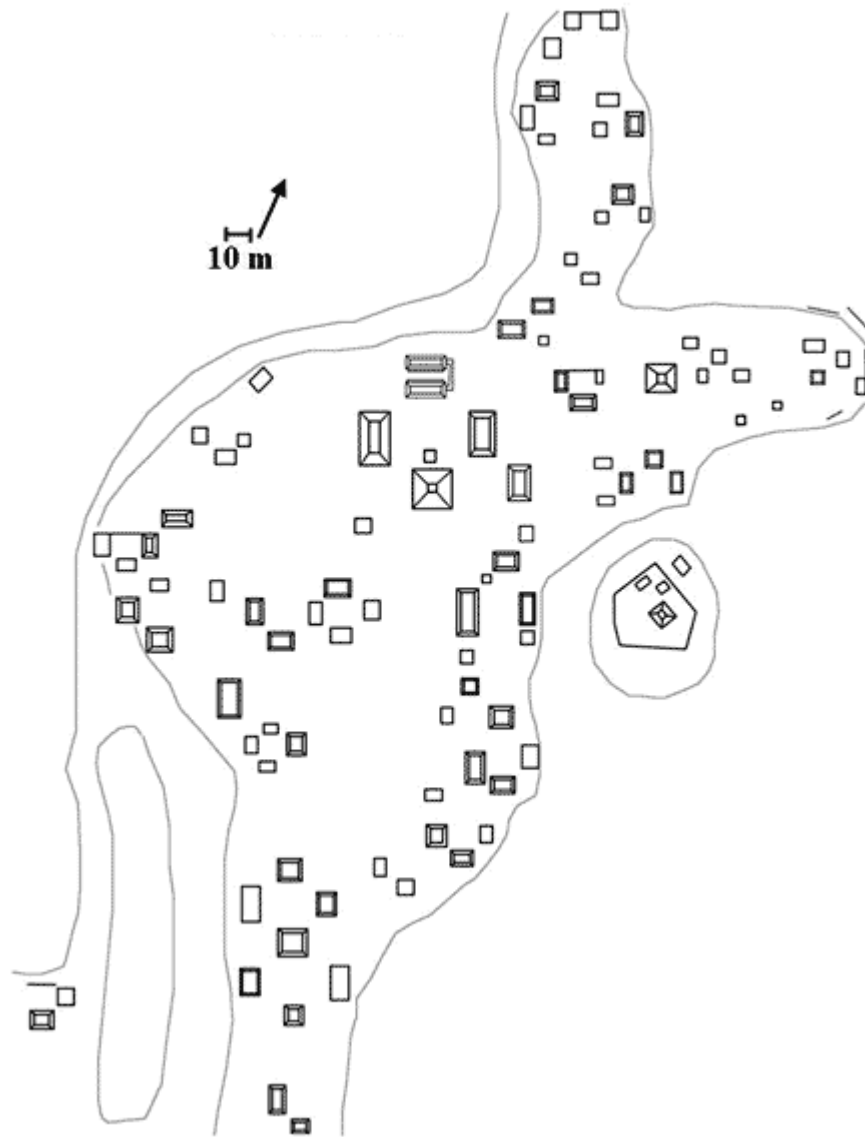


Figure 4. Pelío (H-69), a first-order center in tierra caliente.

Ceramics from the Ah period tend to be "typical" Classic period types and forms, with ties to the Maya lowlands, particularly during the Late Classic period. Oranges and reds are abundant, as are Classic forms such as medium size dishes and bowls of medium to fine manufacture, including some cylinder vessels. More polychromes are found during this period than during any other. Also present are more coarse wares, usually slipped in red or brown, which were common throughout the Ah and Chinax phases. These coarse wares are usually large, constricted neck bowls or jars, probably for food or water storage. There are many ceramic ties between this phase and the succeeding Chinax phase, suggesting a strong continuity between the two.



Figure 5. Lemnixh (H-76), a first-order center in tierra caliente during the Ah and Chinax phases (only the primary group remains due to modern disturbance).

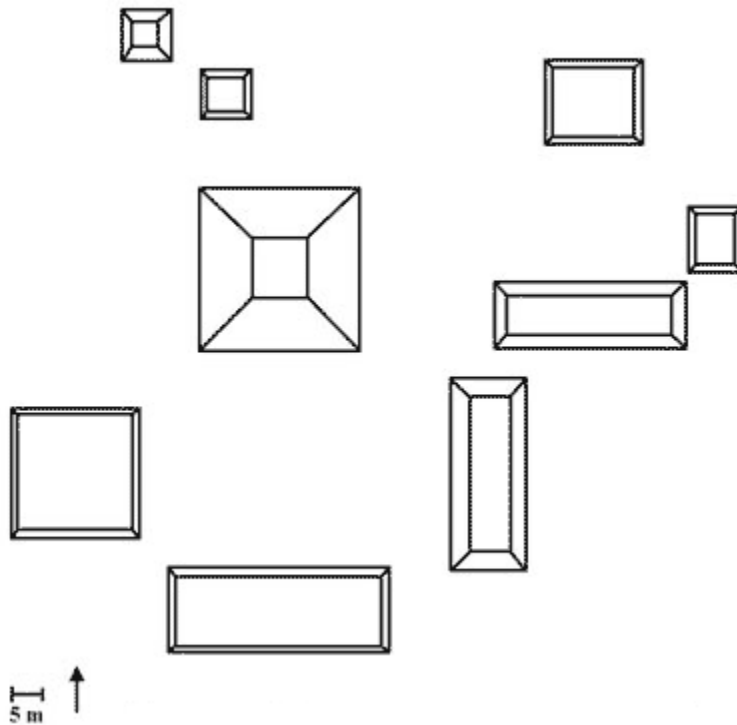


Figure 6. Tz'ulub'laj I (H-89), a second-order site in tierra caliente during the Ah phase.

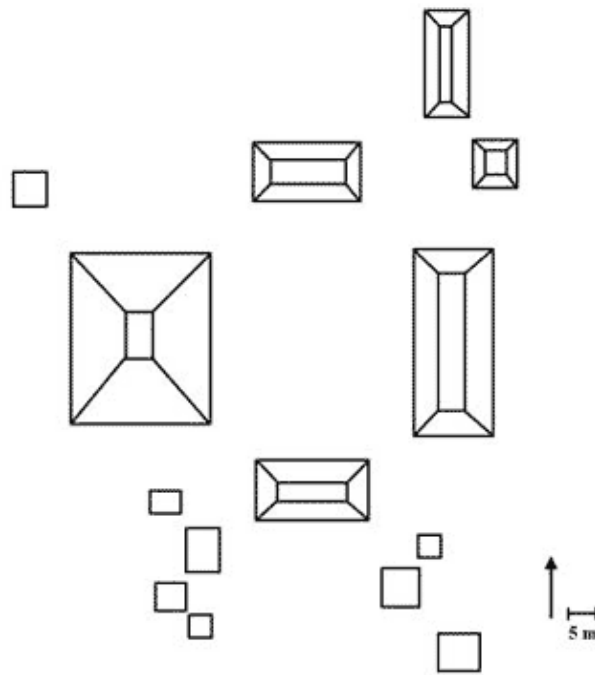


Figure 7. Palewitz (H-110), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Ah phase. Most of the residential area has been covered by a modern aldea.

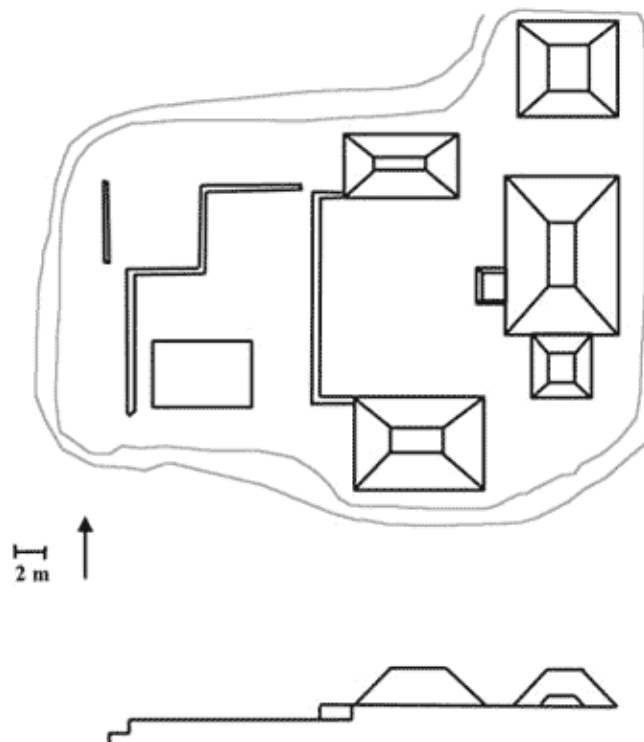


Figure 8. Wik'u (H-23), a second-order center in tierra templada during the Ah phase. Many smaller sites occupy the hilltops surrounding the center.

Chinax Phase (A.D. 750 to A.D. 1200)

The Chinax phase represents the end of the Late Classic period and a well-defined Terminal Classic period that is common in northwest Guatemala and Chiapas, as represented by the sites of Chacula (see Kowalski, 1989) and Chinkultic (Ball, 1980; de Borhegyi, 1968; Navarrete, 1990). In the Huista region, this phase is a continuation of the Ah phase. Population levels rise to their greatest height in tierra caliente, as evidenced by the great number of sites. New sites are formed and sites occupied in previous the Ah phase continue to grow. First-order sites from the Ah phase are found located quite near sites of equal size, such as Pelío (H-69) and Pam Swi' Wakax (H-77, [Figure 9](#)). Three of these site "pairs" occur during this phase in tierra caliente—sites of equal size located relatively close to each other (less than 2 kilometers)—including Chik'ulaj (H-91, [Figure 10](#))/Yax Witz (H-90, [Figure 11](#)), K'uha' (H-17)/ Wihpahaw (H-87), and Pelío (H-69)/Pam Swi' Wakax (H-77). The formal characteristics of these tierra caliente sites are similar to the Ah phase—closed plaza groups, situated in enclosed valleys, attached house groups—and construction is similar as well—uncut stone fill and stone facing, plaster coverings, and perishable superstructures on low platform mounds. The primary occupation of this period was in tierra caliente, but similar first-order sites developed in tierra templada as well, such as the site of La Haciendita (H-9, [Figure 12](#)) in the Río Huista valley.

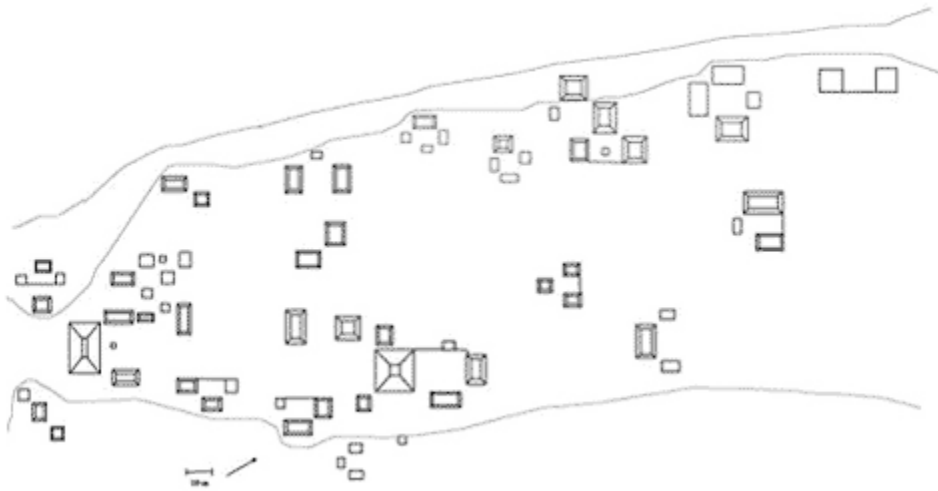


Figure 9. Pam Swi' Wakax (H-77), a first-order site during the Chinax phase in tierra caliente.

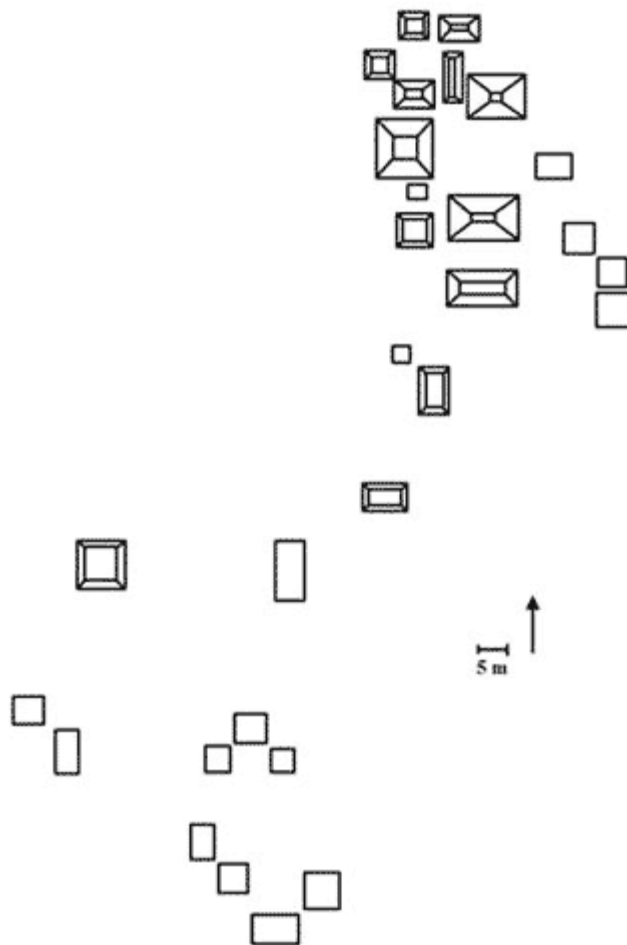


Figure 10. Chik'ulaj (H-91), a first-order site in tierra caliente during the Chinax phase and "paired" with the site of Yach Witz (H-90).

The strong continuity between the Ah and Chinax phases, in settlement patterns, construction techniques, ceramics, etc., suggests that a large in-migration during the Terminal Classic period is unlikely. It is possible that a large in-migration occurred during the Late Classic period Ah phase, as suggested by de Montmollin for neighboring Chiapas (de Montmollin, 1995:49-50), but this is untested. Some changes between the phases are evidenced, however, such as the use of small cut stone facing, as at Pam Swi' Wakax (H-77), and experimentation with different plaza shapes, as at Flor de Mayo II (H-105, [Figure 13](#)).

The ceramics of the Chinax phase show continuity with the preceding Ah phase. These include a general tendency towards reds and oranges, particularly in bowl forms, as well as coarse wares in red and brown, usually in jar forms. Some changes occur, however, such as the general disappearance of the dish and cylinder forms. Paste types remain consistent, with medium pastes for the fine types and coarse pastes for the larger utilitarian wares, usually all light in color. This phase shows very little continuity with the succeeding Q'anil phase, except for a few general utilitarian varieties.

In general, settlement remained nucleated, organized around existing sites with increasing competition from growing or new centers. Some small occupation sites are found during this period, unassociated with a large center in any clear way. Medium size sites also are found, suggesting a three or four level settlement hierarchy during the phase. Nearly all settlements in tierra caliente and tierra templada are abandoned by the end of the phase, around 1200 A.D., representing a clear break between this phase and the following Q'anil phase.

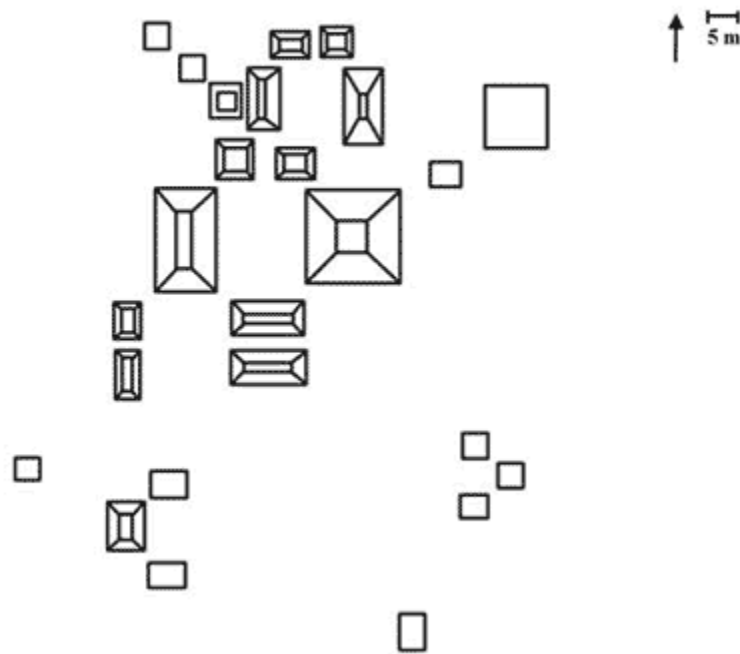


Figure 11. Yach Witz (H-90), a first-order site in tierra caliente during the Chinax phase and "paired" with the site of Chik'ulaj (H-91).

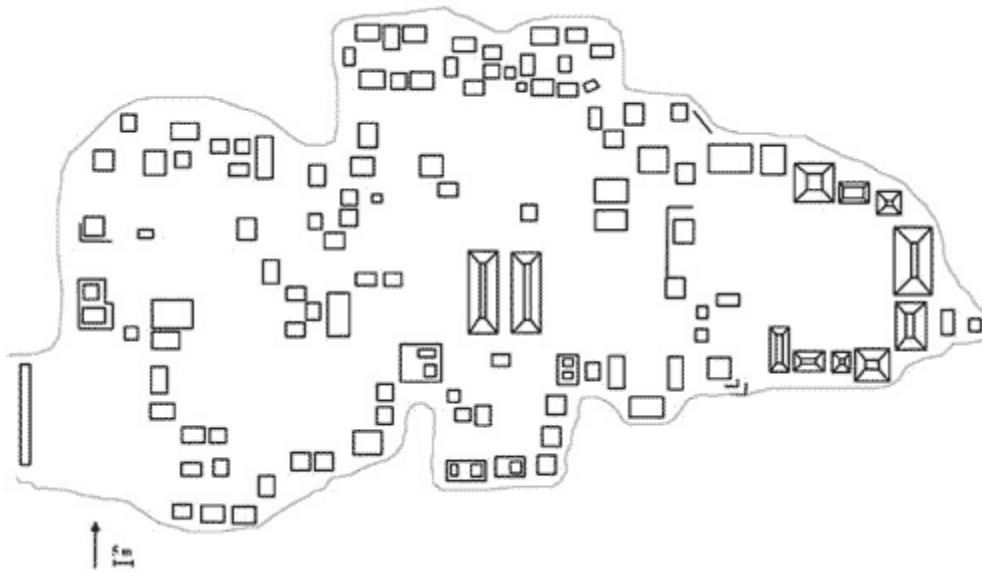


Figure 12. La Haciendita (H-9), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Chinax phase.

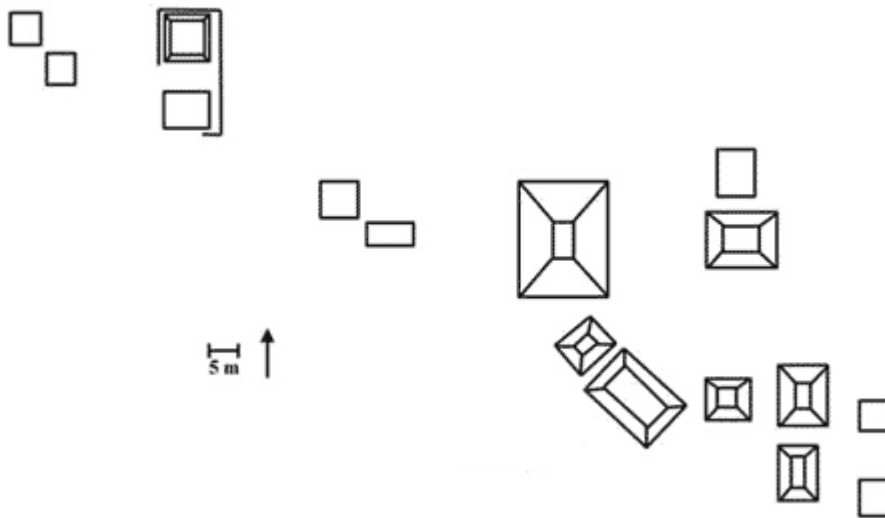


Figure 13. Flor de Mayo II (H-105), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Chinax phase. The layout of the main plaza is unique for the period.

Q'anil Phase (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1525)

This phase can be divided into two facets, an early one dating from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400 and a late one dating from A.D. 1400 to ca. A.D. 1525. These two facets are similar in many respects and many sites are occupied during both. The largest settlement shift is from mountain-slope sites in the early facet to mountaintop

ceremonial sites in the late facet in tierra templada and tierra fria (above 2000 masl). Overall, populations increase in tierra templada and tierra fria, although occupation continues in tierra caliente. Settlement in the tierra caliente undergoes a radical shift, away from the sites occupied in the preceding two phases to sites located on tongues of land above rivers, such as at Tz'ulub'laj II (H-115, [Figure 14](#)) or Nupup (A-9, [Figure 15](#)). Some sites that occupied defensive positions in earlier phases continue to be occupied, although with changes in ceramics and architecture, such as at Yichk'uhatan (H-67, [Figure 16](#)).

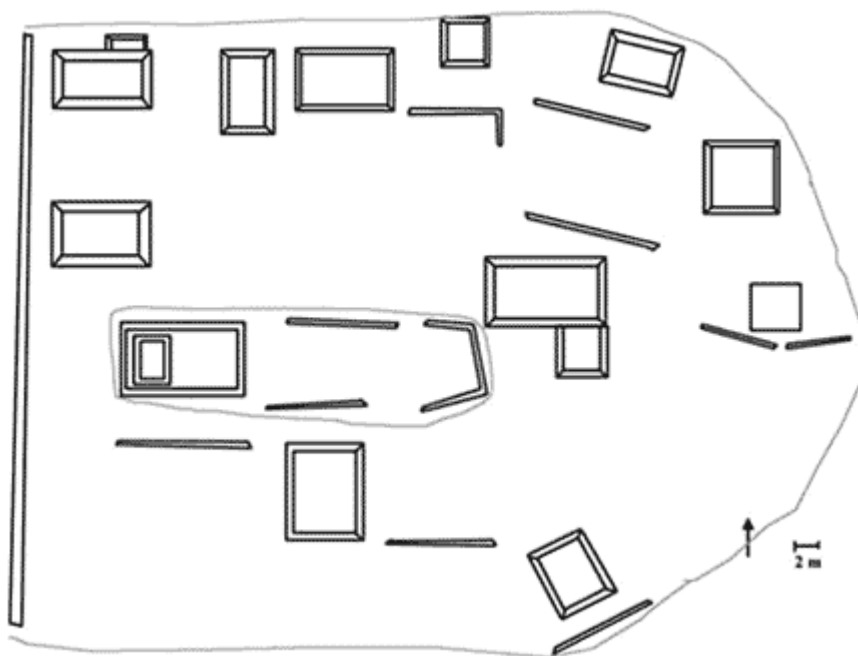


Figure 14. Tz'ulub'laj II (H-115), a Q'anil phase site in tierra caliente. The site is protected by a defensive wall and cliffs.

The early facet of the Q'anil phase (A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400) is characterized by large sites located primarily in tierra templada. These sites, such as Buena Vista (H-1, [Figure 17](#)) in the Huista region, are usually nucleated settlements located on mountain-slopes (rather than mountaintops). Construction typically is of small or large uncut stone as fill with cut stone facings. Monumental construction is generally smaller than in previous phases, although it utilizes natural topography to create the appearance of greater height, such as at the site of Tenam (A-1, [Figure 18](#)) and Chewitz (H-47, [Figure 19](#)). Commoner households are made of small uncut stone, probably supporting perishable superstructures, and are normally found associated with large centers (with some dispersed settlements on surrounding slopes). Sites may have plaza groups, but more typically terrace walls or natural topography define intra-site organization. Stone terraces of varying lengths are very common in the Q'anil phase, and were used as support on mountain-slopes, either for households or against erosion.

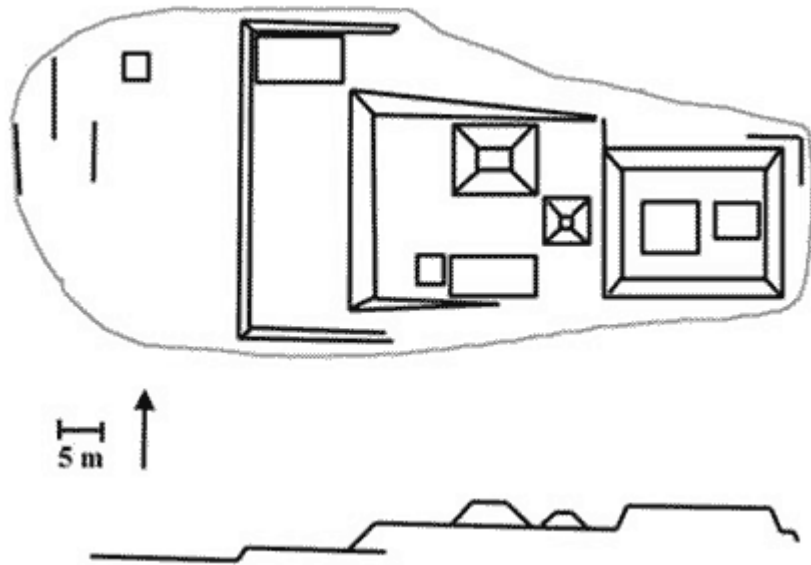


Figure 15. Nupup (A-9), a Q'anil phase site in the Acateco region. Protected by high cliffs.

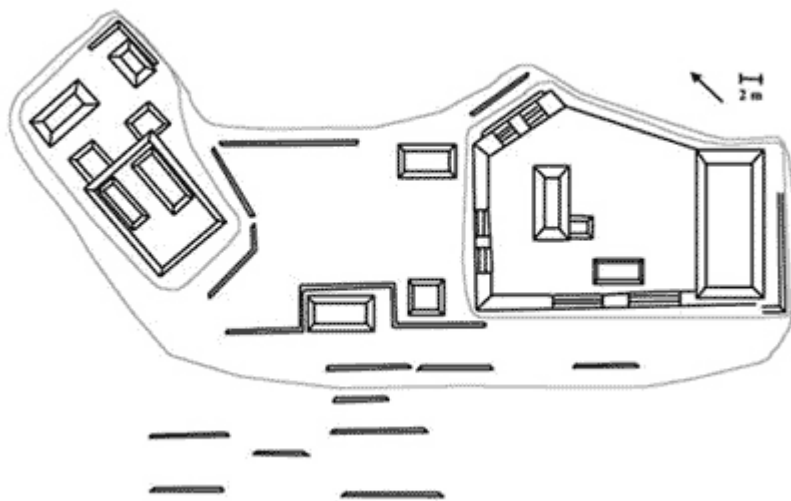


Figure 16. Yichk'uhatan (H-67), a "defensive" site in tierra caliente occupied during the Ah, Chinax, and Q'anil phases.

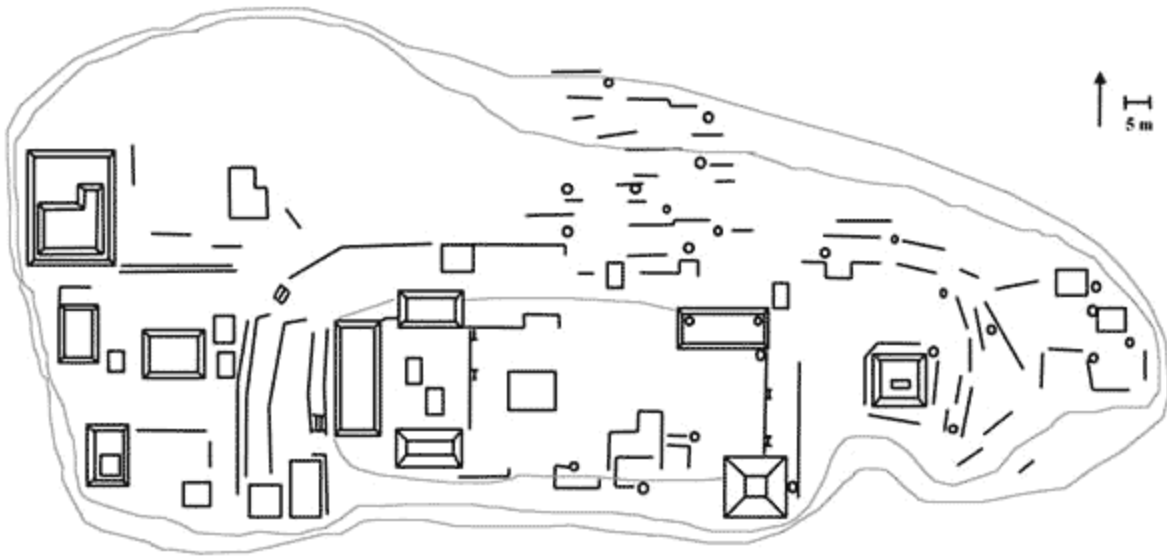


Figure 17. Pueblo Viejo, Buena Vista (H-1), an Early Q'anil phase site in tierra templada.

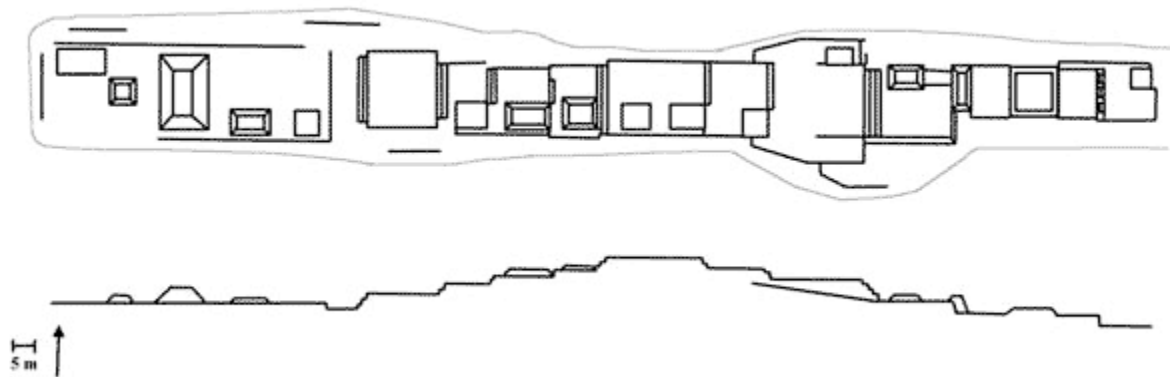


Figure 18. Tenam (A-1), an Early Q'anil phase site in tierra templada in the Acateco region. The site uses natural topography to create intra-site plaza spaces.

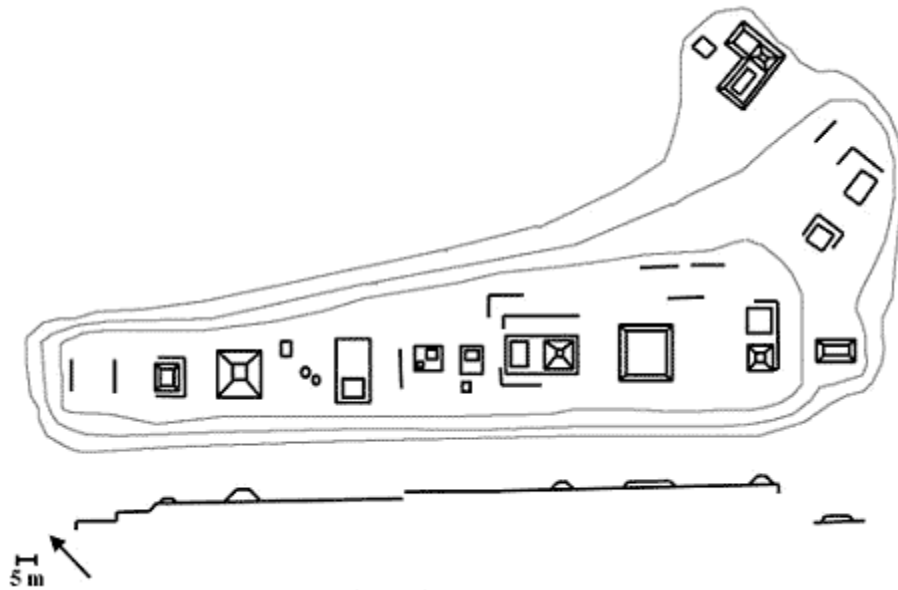


Figure 19. Chewitz (H-47), a Q'anil phase site in tierra templada in the Huista region. It is similar in formal characteristics to the site of Tenam (A-1) in the Acateco region.

The late facet of the Q'anil phase (A.D. 1400 to ca. A.D. 1525) is characterized by a traditional Late Postclassic Period settlement pattern. This pattern consists of decentralized settlement focusing on hilltop, ceremonial centers in tierra templada and tierra fria. Sites such as Tonh Tx'alib' (H-15, [Figure 20](#)) in the Huista region or Paiconob Grande (A-5, [Figure 21](#)) in the Acateco region are of this type. These sites rarely show evidence for commoner occupation; they are primarily ceremonial centers. Instead, common households are found extended over nearby mountain-slopes, not centralized near the ceremonial centers. This dispersed settlement pattern is common in tierra templada and tierra fria, while in tierra caliente, however, settlement continued in sites occupied during the Early Q'anil facet, such as Tzulub'laj II (H-115, [Figure 14](#)). Some sites in tierra templada continued to be occupied as well, such as Buena Vista (H-1), although probably with a decreased population. Construction during this facet is very similar to the early facet, usually with cut stone facing. Also found during this facet are rock art drawings with little or no associated settlement, as at Corral Ch'en (H-68) and Yich Ch'en (H-107).

Ceramics during the Q'anil phase show a marked difference from earlier types and varieties. Most common are red and black bi-chromes, probably related to the various kinds of Chinautla polychrome (see Wauchope 1970). These are usually found in medium bowl and jar forms. Also common is a "waxy" paste found only during the Q'anil phase, either plain or striated. Besides these two markers, other more coarse types are also found, as well as thin, hard-fired oranges and reds. The Q'anil phase represents a "typical" Late Postclassic period ceramic assemblage for highland Guatemala.

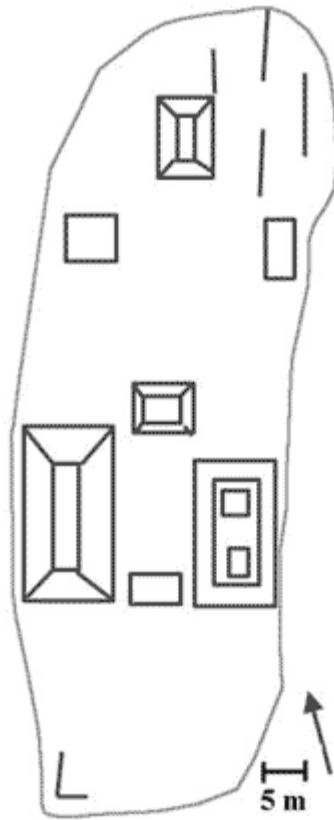


Figure 20. Tonh Tx'alib' (H-15), a late Q'anil phase hilltop ceremonial center in tierra templada in the Huista region.

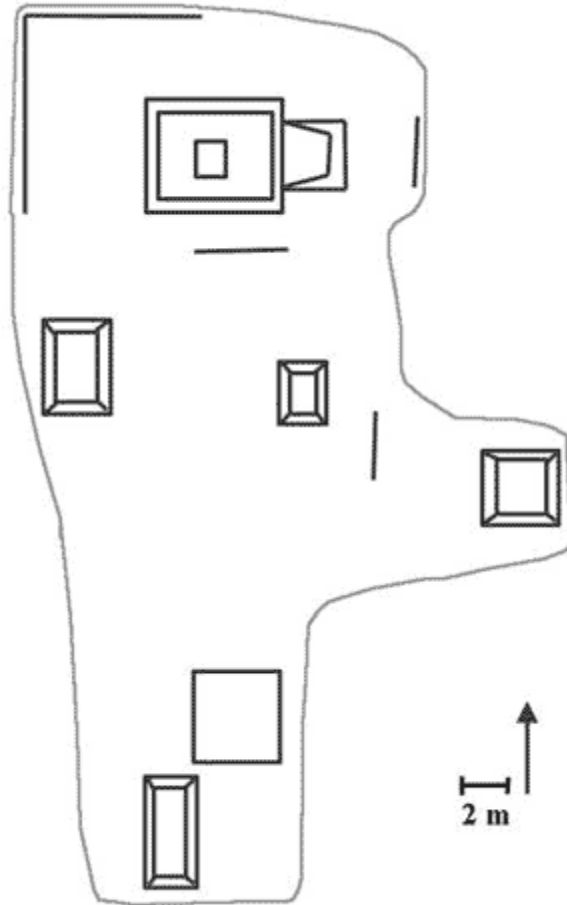


Figure 21. Paiconob' Grande (A-5), a Late Q'anil phase hilltop ceremonial center in tierra fria in the Acateco region.

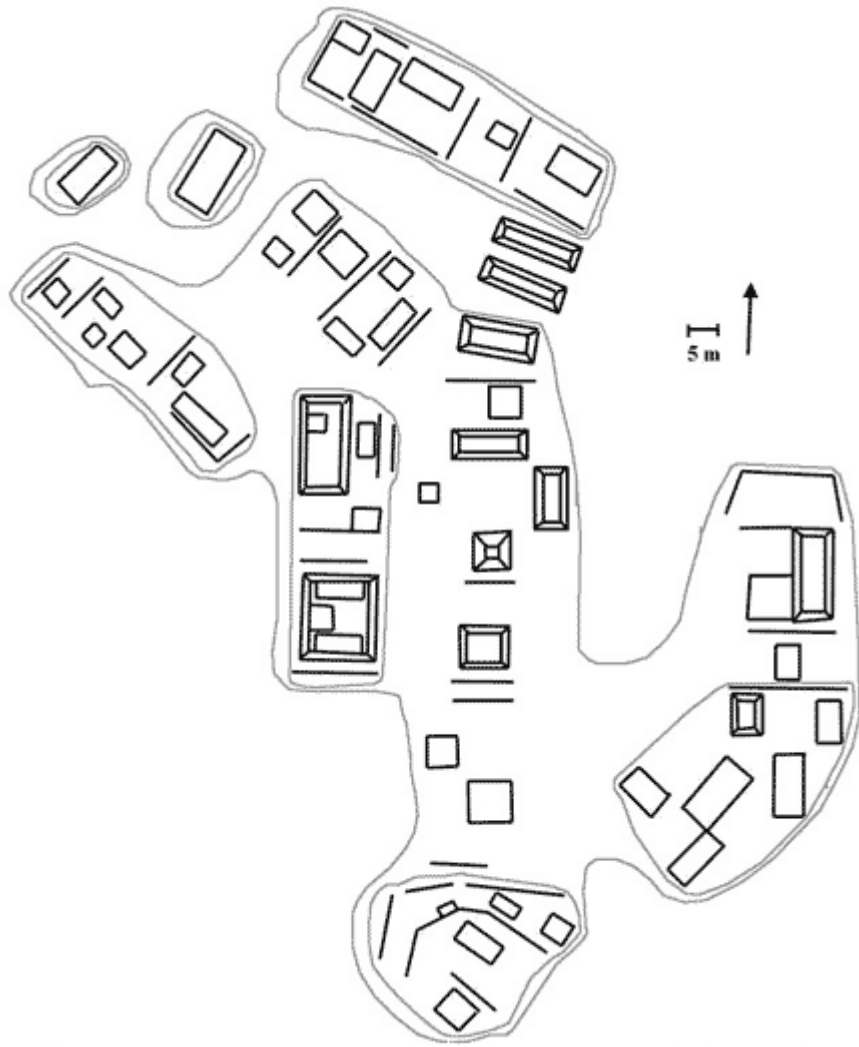


Figure 22. Nhaben Nha Koral (H-109), a tierra templada site in the Huista region. It is large in area but not in monumentality.

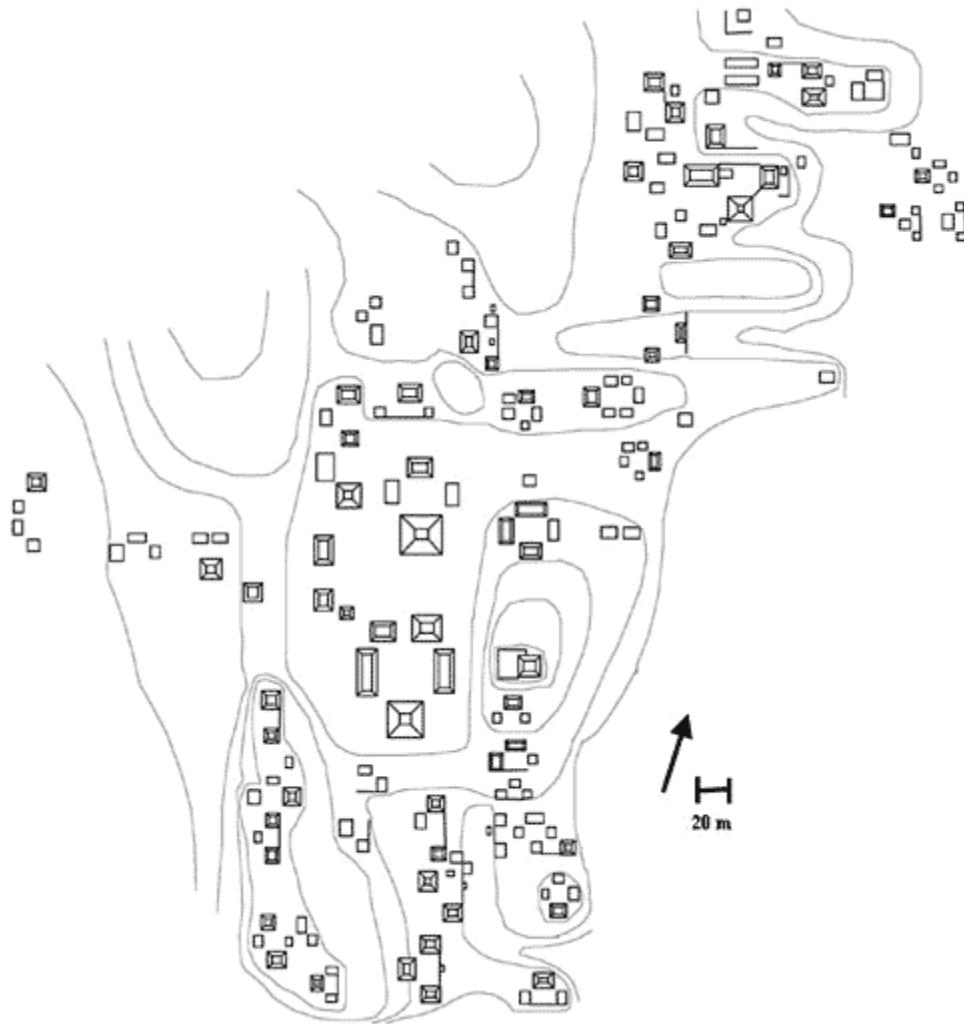


Figure 23. Pohpotx (H-85), a first-order site in tierra caliente.

Acknowledgements

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Archaeological Sites Found During the 2001 Season of PARHA (Table 1)

Figure	Region	Number	Site Name	UTM-East	UTM-West	MASL	Period	Structures
17	H	1	Pueblo Viejo, Buena Vista	626457	1732169	1034	EQ, LQ	75
	H	2	Buena Vista	626208	1732199		EQ	3
	H	3	Mampil	623773	1734814	1043	LQ	8
	H	4	Borcelana (El Pinal)	622953	1735159	796	C	4
	H	5	Chajpampaj	635024	1734724	1293	Q	0
	H	6	Agua Escondida	618343	1735821	750	Q	0
	H	7	Pueblo Viejo, Agua	616357	1736954	733	C, EQ	40
	H	8	Cueva de los Reyes	628429	1730398	1142		0
12	H	9	La Haciendita	629645	1730300	1047	C	120
	H	10	Tablon Viejo	627740	1733110	1047	Q	6
	H	11	Plan Grande	630431	1730070	1051	EQ	9
	H	12	Q'anil	635820	1730685	1984	LQ	18
	H	13		636802	1729901	1835	Q	1
	H	14	Yultenam	636681	1731406	1518	Q	11
20	H	15	Tonh Tx'alib'	630386	1735019	1240	LQ	11
	H	16	Lutxlaj	628488	1738228	779	C	4
	H	17	K'uha'	627959	1738358	777	C	30
	H	18		637380	1731156	1603	Q	0
	H	19	Sajb'ana'	637889	1731392	1657	Q	1
	H	20	Sajb'ana'	638242	1731441	1672	Q	2
	H	21		637804	1731756	1635	EQ	0
	H	22	Boix	637750	1735250	1489	A	1
8	H	23	Wik'uh	638047	1734816	1588	A, C	8
	H	24	Chulub'laj	638015	1734616	1578	A	5

	H	25		639256	1731418	1560	Q	1
	H	26	Tipo'	638413	1734685	1591	A	2
	H	27	Hun K'aj	638825	1734616	1608	A	0
	H	28	Yinb'aib'	639965	1733831	1666	A, C	9
	H	29		639865	1733606	1597	A	4
	H	30		636198	1735018	1095		0
	H	31	Yichtenam	636140	1735136	1022	Q	5
	H	32	Cerro Yichtenam	636038	1735163	1077	Q	0
	H	33	Meste'	641574	1732352	1577	A, Q	5
	H	34	Cerro Meste'	641388	1732374	1610	Q	15
	H	35	Satxaj	636030	1732374	1701	Q	0
	H	36	Tx'oxlaj				Q	0
	H	37	Tx'oxlaj	634400	1733954	1675	EQ	0
	H	38	Wihoh	641205	1730520	1969	Q	7
	H	39						0
	H	40	Cerro Tz'ahab'tonh	639420	1730280	1894	Q	2
	H	41	Witzob'al				Q	0
	H	42	Witzob'al	641088	1733779	1820	Q	0
	H	43	Witzob'al	640730	1733853	1804	Q	0
	H	44	Witzob'al	641036	1733674	1844	Q	0
	H	45	Witzob'al	641239	1733622	1852	Q	2
	H	46	Witzob'al				Q	0
19	H	47	Chewitz	641151	1733363	1891	C, Q	35
	H	48	Witzob'al	641317	1733328	1886	A	1
	H	49	Elmul	643253	1734876	2445	Q	1
	H	50	Elmul	643346	1735029	2422	Q	0
	H	51	Elmul	643239	1734675	2435	Q	0

	H	52	Aq'oma'	642823	1732655	2037	Q	0
	H	53	Paya'	642384	1732084	2002	C, EQ	0
	H	54	Paya'	642866	1730758	1865	Q	5
	H	55	Paya'	642518	1731179	1869	Q	2
	H	56	Paya'	642253	1731959	1900	Q	15
	H	57	Tz'isa'	639850	1730889	1644	Q	2
	H	58	Tz'isa'	640165	1730787	1695	Q	0
	H	59		640403	1731153	1610	Q	0
	H	60	Si Po'	639845	1731392	1603	Q	10
	H	61		639356	1731124	1584	Q	0
	H	62		641096	1731950	1455	Q	0
	H	63		640802	1731992	1356	A, C, Q	2
	H	64		637691	1734365	1435	Q	0
	H	65		640767	1731440	1526	Q	0
	H	66	Yul ha'	645607	1726876	1779	Q	3
16	H	67	Yichk'uhatan	631811	1742970	937	A, C, EQ	35
	H	68	Corral Ch'en	631007	1743366	944	Q	1
4	H	69	Pelio	627438	1746419	821	A	99
	H	70	Pelio	627573	1746754	837	A	2
	H	71		640331	1734065	1739		2
	H	72	Bi Ch'en	640604	1734156	1779	Q	0
	H	73	Yichkakaw	635319	1735566	899	Q	0
	H	74	Yasisil	635491	1735027	1112	Q	5
	H	75	Cerro Palewitz	625540	1739885	868	A	1
5	H	76	Lemnixh	625400	1738643	758	A, C	12
9	H	77	Pam Swi' Wakax	626475	1746761	829	A, C	75
	H	78	Yultenam Sow	626697	1747113	774	A, C	20
	H	79	Nub'ila'	629024	1742570	810	C	10

	H	80	Yachichim	629262	1742511	820	C	2
	H	81	Yachichim	630986	1742091	803	A	4
	H	82	Buenos Aires	625964	1736670	913	A	5
	H	83		622876	1740960	752	C	4
	H	84	El Bosque (Pohpotx)	628593	1743343	807	C	20
23	H	85	Pohpotx	628205	1743075	810	C	180
	H	86	Volcancillo	629969	1743923	812	C	4
	H	87	Wihpahaw	627078	1738645	767	A	8
	H	88		625574	1742790	757	A	3
6	H	89	Tz'ulub'laj I	625826	1741504	786	A, C	10
11	H	90	Yax Witz	629566	1741284	785	A, C	25
10	H	91	Chik'ula'	629207	1740258	771	A	30
	H	92	Yichkaje	635914	1732971	1195	Q	1
	H	93	La Laguna	623114	1743747	734	A, C	7
	H	94	San Cristóbal	620261	1744982	723	A	10
	H	95	Pahb'a'	619111	1746713	662	A, C	3
	H	96	Pahb'a'	620118	1746816	666	C, LQ	1
	H	97	Ya'oj	622515	1744242	698	A	2
	H	98	Tulwel	621673	1744013	717	A, C	15
	H	99	Campo Santo	622443	1743903	721	A, C	3
	H	100	El Mirador	623083	1743440	755	A	1
	H	101	Cerro del Tanque	623505	1743343	739	A	0
	H	102	Yinh Ta Witz	623209	1743350	748	A, C	5
	H	103	Ajul	645204	1730757	2120	Q	7
	H	104	Flor de Mayo I	621963	1742638	754	A	1
13	H	105	Flor de Mayo II	621709	1743065	745	A, C	15
	H	106	Corral Ch'en	622057	1743126	752	Q	1

	H	107	Yich Ch'en	630451	1738579	778	Q	0
	H	108	Yib'an K'uha'	628198	1738183	842	C	7
22	H	109	Nhaben Nha Koral	634482	1740794	1136	C	75
7	H	110	Palewitz	638846	1733473	1429	A	15
	H	111	Acholaj	637008	1727834	1434	A	22
	H	112	Bi Tenam	634625	1726751	1181	LQ	4
	H	113	Tilajón	643315	1722838	1954		17
	H	114	Koyewal	624390	1829876	1573	C	2
14	H	115	Tzulub'laj II	625100	1742725	757	Q	20
	H	116	Concepcion	643559	1728177	2217	Q	0
	H	117	Cerro Alto	648925	1729346	2562	Q	15
	H	118	Tajinpam	623953	1747300	787	A	15
	H	119	Pam Legua	624488	1747136	815	A	30
18	A	1	Tenam	644765	1738524	1845	Q	25
	A	2	Xocol	646599	1737242	2124	Q	2
	A	3	Chimban	650598	1734378	2357	Q	5
	A	4	Paiconob Chiquito I	655045	1737883	2385	A, Q	4
21	A	5	Paiconob Grande	655996	1739200	2644	Q	8
	A	6	Copa' I	654422	1736476	2174	Q	1
	A	7	Copa' II	653690	1736217	2185	Q	15
	A	8	Paiconob Chiquito II	655585	1738060	2421	Q	2
15	A	9	Nupup'	635444	1744889	936	C, EQ	15

Key: Region refers to the region (H is Huista and A is Acateco) in which the site was found; Site Name is the local name given to the site or area; UTM is the location of the site as given through GPS readings; MASL is meters above sea level; Period refers to the phase to which the site belongs (A is Ah, C is Chinax, Q is Q'anil, EQ is early Q'anil, and LQ is late Q'anil).

Chronological Phases Defined by PARHA (Table 2)		
Phase Name	Dates	General Period
Ah	A.D. 300 to A.D. 750	Early to Late Classic Periods
Chinax	A.D. 750 to A.D. 1200	Terminal Classic
Q'anil (Early and Late Facets)	A.D. 1200 to Conquest	Late Postclassic (Protohistoric) to Historic Periods

List of Figures

[Figure 1.](#) Map of Guatemala showing the Huista and Acateco regions.

[Figure 2.](#) Archaeological sites in the Huista region.

[Figure 3.](#) Archaeological sites in the Acateco region.

[Figure 4.](#) Pelío (H-69), a first-order center in tierra caliente.

[Figure 5.](#) Lemnixh (H-76), a first-order center in tierra caliente during the Ah and Chinax phases (only the primary group remains due to modern disturbance).

[Figure 6.](#) Tz'ulub'laj I (H-89), a second-order site in tierra caliente during the Ah phase.

[Figure 7.](#) Palewitz (H-110), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Ah phase. Most of the residential area has been covered by a modern aldea.

[Figure 8.](#) Wik'u (H-23), a second-order center in tierra templada during the Ah phase. Many smaller sites occupy the hilltops surrounding the center.

[Figure 9.](#) Pam Swi' Wakax (H-77), a first-order site during the Chinax phase in tierra caliente.

[Figure 10.](#) Chik'ulaj (H-91), a first-order site in tierra caliente during the Chinax phase and "paired" with the site of Yach Witz (H-90).

[Figure 11.](#) Yach Witz (H-90), a first-order site in tierra caliente during the Chinax phase and "paired" with the site of Chik'ulaj (H-91).

[Figure 12.](#) La Haciendita (H-9), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Chinax phase.

[Figure 13.](#) Flor de Mayo II (H-105), a first-order site in tierra templada during the Chinax phase. The layout of the main plaza is unique for the period.

[Figure 14.](#) Tz'ulub'laj II (H-115), a Q'anil phase site in tierra caliente. The site is protected by a defensive wall and cliffs.

[Figure 15.](#) Nupup (A-9), a Q'anil phase site in the Acateco region. Protected by high cliffs.

[Figure 16.](#) Yichk'uhatan (H-67), a "defensive" site in tierra caliente occupied during the Ah, Chinax, and Q'anil phases.

[Figure 17.](#) Pueblo Viejo, Buena Vista (H-1), an Early Q'anil phase site in tierra templada.

[Figure 18.](#) Tenam (A-1), an Early Q'anil phase site in tierra templada in the Acateco region. The site uses natural topography to create intra-site plaza spaces.

[Figure 19.](#) Chewitz (H-47), a Q'anil phase site in tierra templada in the Huista region. It is similar in formal characteristics to the site of Tenam (A-1) in the Acateco region.

[Figure 20.](#) Tonh Tx'alib' (H-15), a late Q'anil phase hilltop ceremonial center in tierra templada in the Huista region.

[Figure 21.](#) Paiconob' Grande (A-5), a Late Q'anil phase hilltop ceremonial center in tierra fria in the Acateco region.

[Figure 22.](#) Nhaben Nha Koral (H-109), a tierra templada site in the Huista region. It is large in area but not in monumentality.

[Figure 23.](#) Pohpotx (H-85), a first-order site in tierra caliente.

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